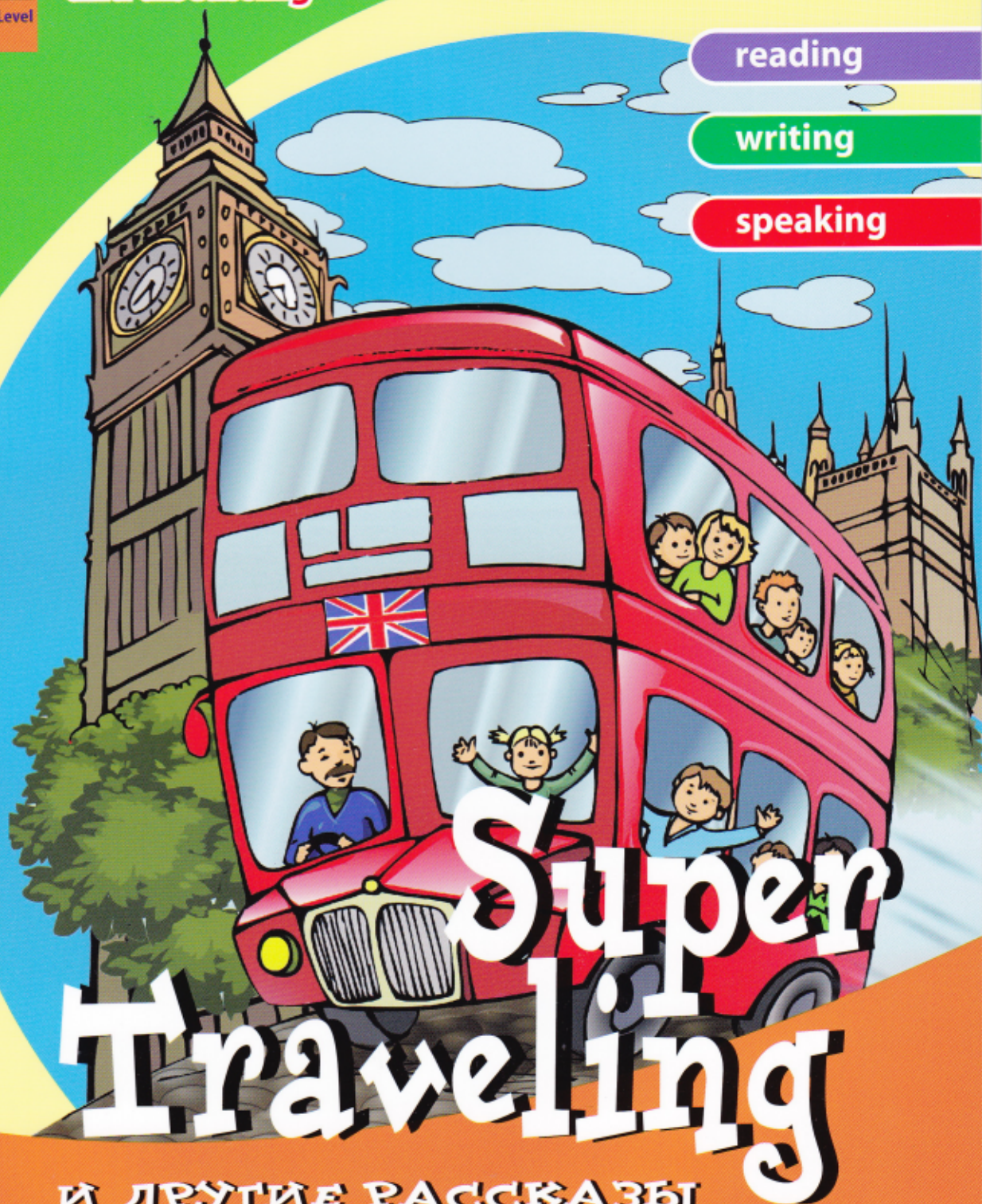


reading

writing

speaking



**И ДРУГИЕ РАССКАЗЫ
ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЯ**

COOL

READING
+
SPEAKING

Pre-Intermediate Level

Super Traveling

**И ДРУГИЕ РАССКАЗЫ
ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЯ**

Stories for reading and discussing

Ростов-на-Дону

«Феникс»

2013

УДК 373.167.1: 811.111
ББК 81.2 Англ
КТК 441
З-63

Серия «Cool Reading»
Pre-Intermediate Level

Учебное издание

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Super Traveling
и другие рассказы для чтения и обсуждения

Ответственный редактор *О. Морозова*
Технический редактор *Г. Логвинова*

Подписано в печать 20.09.12.
Формат 84×108 1/16. Гарнитура Школьная.
Бумага офсетная. Тираж 3000 экз. Заказ № 5800/12.

ООО «Феникс»

344082, г. Ростов-на-Дону, пер. Халтуринский, 80.

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Отпечатано в соответствии с предоставленными материалами
в ООО «ИПК Парето-Принт», г. Тверь, www.pareto-print.ru

Зиновьева Л. А.

З-63 Super Traveling и другие рассказы для чтения и обсуждения / Л. А. Зиновьева, В. И. Оме-
ляненко, Г. Н. Погожих. — Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2013. — 48 с. : ил. — («Cool Reading»)

ISBN 978-5-222-20323-1.

Учебное издание «Super Traveling и другие рассказы для чтения и обсуждения» серии «Cool Reading» предлагает тексты для чтения и последующего обсуждения, а также лексические и грамматические упражнения для контроля усвоенного материала.

Представленный материал отвечает учебному плану, а тематика и сферы общения соответствуют действующей программе по английскому языку.

Данное издание рассчитано на учащихся младших классов общеобразовательных школ (третьего-четвертого года обучения).

ББК 81.2 Англ

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ISBN 978-5-222-20323-1

Предисловие

Новые книги серии «Cool Reading» представляют собой обучающие пособия, составленные с учетом учебных планов. Представленный материал подобран в соответствии с действующей программой по иностранному языку для общеобразовательной школы. Пособие может послужить дополнением к учебникам английского языка третьего–четвертого года обучения.

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Тематически тексты охватывают все аспекты жизни современного ребенка, что дает возможность изучать английский язык, обогащая одновременно мировоззрение.

Для упрощения работы с новым материалом перед каждым текстом размещается мини-словарь новых слов и словосочетаний. На закрепление лексического и грамматического материала нацелены упражнения, расположенные после текстов. Упражнения, направленные на развитие и усовершенствование навыков устной речи, завершают каждый раздел книги.

Для удобства работы учащихся с книгой каждому заданию предшествует логотип, который поможет определить тип каждого упражнения:



— новые слова для запоминания;



— текст для чтения;



— письменное упражнение;



— упражнение для развития навыков устной речи.

Начните изучать английский язык с удовольствием!

Успехов Вам!

Enjoy your reading!

№	Topic	Vocabulary	Expressions	Special Grammar	Speaking
1	My Favourite Hero	at the foot of, paw, to climb up, to crack, in a deep whisper	You are looking so joyful. Oh, help! What do you need a balloon for?	Исчисляемые / неисчисляемые существительные. Предлоги места, направления	p. 9, ex. 7
2	Leisure Is Pleasure	to be engaged in, to depend on, to entertain, kinds of hobbies, types of activities, phrases with make and do	Are you satisfied...? How often do you spend...? How much time does your hobby take? We are going to...	Утвердительные и вопросительные формы глагола в <i>Present Simple</i> и <i>Past Simple</i>	p. 11, ex. 4; p. 15, ex. 11
3	My House Is My Castle!	types of dwelling, parts of the house, kinds of rooms, pieces of furniture	Do you like the place you live in? It is difficult to... There is no lift. East or West — home is best. There's no place like home. Every bird likes its own nest. He has no home whose home is everywhere. It's good to be visiting, but it's better at home.	Предлоги места и направления: <i>behind, under, between, above, in the middle of, next to, in, on, out</i>	p. 22, ex. 14; p. 22, ex. 15
4	Let's Go Shopping	types of shops, types of clothes, kinds of food products	What do you usually wear? Where do people buy food and clothes?	Утвердительная, отрицательная и вопросительная формы глагола в <i>Present Simple</i> и <i>Past Simple</i> . Вопросительные слова (в оборотах): <i>What? Where? Who? When? How? How many / much?</i>	p. 23, ex. 1; p. 26, ex. 7; p. 28, ex. 11

№	Topic	Vocabulary	Expressions	Special Grammar	Speaking
5	Super Traveling	abroad, resort, inn, on foot, by car (train, bus, plane, ship, bicycle), fare, coach, ticket agent, air controller, to register, to weigh in, luggage, runway, permission, to take off	They can travel by various means of transport. All the passengers must have railway tickets. Have you ever traveled by...? I have never flied.	Множественное число имен существительных. Утвердительная, отрицательная и вопросительная формы глагола в <i>Present Simple</i> и <i>Past Simple</i> . Вопросительные слова (в оборотах): <i>What? Where? Who? When? How? How many / much?</i>	р. 33, ex. 10
6	World Around Us	encyclopedia, the Earth, the Sun, the Moon, the names of planets and groups of stars, the names of water resources, types of minerals and metals, flora and fauna	I have recently read. There are eight other planets which move around the Sun. What is there in the mountains? Are the worms useful? What is chalk like?	Утвердительная, отрицательная и вопросительная формы глагола в <i>Present Simple</i> и <i>Past Simple</i> . Вопросительные слова (в оборотах): <i>What? Where? Who? When? How? How many / much?</i>	р. 36, ex. 1; р. 39, ex. 7; р. 40, ex. 9; р. 42, ex. 11
7	Funny Texts for Reading	The Thirsty Tourist. The Dust.			

I

MY FAVOURITE HERO



Tom: Hello, Ted! What are you doing? You are looking so joyful!

Ted: Hello! I am reading about my favourite hero Winnie-the-Pooh. He is so funny that I can not read the story without laughing.

Tom: Let's read the story together.

Ted: Well, let's start.



at the foot of the tree — под деревом

paw [pɔ:] — лапа

climb [klaɪm] **up** — влезать

further ['fɜ:ðə] — дальше (о расстоянии)

crack [kræk] — треснуть

in a deep whisper ['wɪspə] — шепотом



One day Winnie-the-Pooh was walking in the middle of the forest and saw a large oak-tree. From the top of the tree there came a loud buzzing-noise. Winnie sat down at the foot of the tree, put his head between his paws and began to think. First of all he said to himself: "That buzzing-noise means something. Maybe, there are bees. It means that there can be honey and I can eat it". So he began to climb up the tree. He climbed and climbed, and climbed. As he climbed he sang a little song to himself.

Isn't it funny

How a bear likes honey?

Then he climbed a little further... and a little further... and then just a little further. He was nearly there but the branch cracked. "Oh, help!" said the Pooh, as he flew gracefully into the bush. "It is all because I like honey so much. Oh, help!"

Pooh began to think again. And the first person he thought of was Christopher Robin. So Pooh went to his friend Christopher Robin. He lived in another part of the forest. He said: "Good morning, Christopher Robin". "Good morning, Winnie-The-Pooh" said Robin. "Do you have a balloon?" asked Winnie. "What do you need a balloon for?" asked Robin. Pooh looked around, put his paw to his mouth, and said in a deep whisper: "Honey! I want to look like a small black cloud". "Then take the blue balloon" said Robin.

Well, they went with the blue balloon and Robin took his gun with him.



- 1. Put the pictures in the right order and find the sentences in the text to them.**



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



- 2. Write "true" or "false". Say the right variants of the sentences where it is necessary.**

Winnie-the Pooh was walking in the middle of the street. _____

From the top of the tree there came a loud buzzing-noise. _____

Winnie sat down at the top of the tree. _____

He began to climb up the tree. _____

As he climbed he sang a little song to himself. _____

He was nearly there but the branch cracked. _____

Pooh went to his friend Christopher Robin. _____

Winnie wanted to look like a small puppy. _____



- 3. Find countable and uncountable nouns in the text and fill in the table.**

Countable	Uncountable
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



- 4. Find the antonyms in the text.**

at the bottom — _____ small — _____

climb down — _____ hate — _____

the last — _____



- 5. Write the present forms of the following verbs.**

began — _____ came — _____

cracked — _____ said — _____ put — _____



6. Complete the sentences with prepositions.

One day Winnie-the-Pooh was walking _____ the middle _____ the forest.

_____ the top of the tree there came a loud buzzing-noise.

Winnie sat _____ the foot _____ the tree, put his head _____ his paws and began to think.

"Oh, help!" said the Pooh, as he flew gracefully _____ a bush.

"What do you need a balloon _____?" asked Robin.

Pooh looked _____, put his paw _____ his mouth, and said _____ a deep whisper.

Well, they went _____ the blue balloon and Robin took his gun _____ him.



7. Do you know this story? Speak about the continuation of the Winnie's adventures. Use the picture.



2

LEISURE IS PLEASURE



to be engaged in [ɪnˈɡeɪdʒd] — заниматься (чем-нибудь), быть занятым

just [dʒʌst] — просто

depend on [dɪˈpend] — зависеть от (кого-, чего-нибудь)

entertain [ˌentəˈteɪn] — развлекать



Hello! Are you satisfied with your holidays? How often do you spend your spare time with pleasure? Sometimes it is difficult to find the activity or place to have a good time in or hobby to be engaged in. We can go to the cinema, to the theatre or to the zoo, listen to music or play different games, collect something like stamps or coins or just speak over the telephone with our friends. We can just look through the window and listen to the birds' songs and be happy having a good time. It depends on our mood. Sometimes it depends on our friends who find the way to entertain us.

I am an outdoor person. I am very competitive and energetic. I prefer team games. But sometimes I like to stay alone and to draw. It is my hobby.



1. What places to have a good time do you know? Write them down.



2. Match the pictures with the verbs and phrases which mean activities.



to go fishing



to go shopping



to watch TV



to walk



to hide



to wash flowers



to hunt



to jump with a skipping-rope

to have a talk



to draw



3. Read the hobbies and circle the most interesting for you.

collecting

TV watching

visiting museums

music

reading

singing

cooking

photographing

gardening

football

skating

chess

painting

volleyball

theatre-going

knitting



4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What hobby have you got?
- 2) Who advised you to have this hobby?
- 3) What equipment do you use for your hobby?
- 4) How much time does your hobby take?
- 5) Is your hobby useful?
- 6) What do you enjoy about your hobby most of all?
- 7) Can you advise other people to take up your hobby?



5. Describe your best and worst holidays using adjectives: *perfect, tiring, interesting, marvelous, superb, horrible, amazing, useless, uninteresting, fantastic, good for health, terrific.*

My best holidays were...

My worst holidays were...



6. Fill in the text with the necessary words and phrases.

My fantasy holiday

This year I am going to go to (A) _____ for my summer holiday. I am going to be there with (B) _____. I like (C) _____! I am going to eat (D) _____. I want to send you a photo of (E) _____.

A: the moon, London, Africa, the USA, the seaside, the Alps.

B: my friends, my parents, my cat, my grandparents, Angelina Jolie, Tom Criuse.

C: umbrellas, the sea, the sun, the moon, big cities, the rivers.

D: fish, sand, apples, chocolate, snails, sandwiches.

E: my dog, my favourite mountain, my cat, my grandmother, my American friend, my favourite singer.



- 7.** Here is a part of the letter from your American friend Ben. But some parts of his letter mixed up. Put the sentences in the correct order, read and write him the answer.

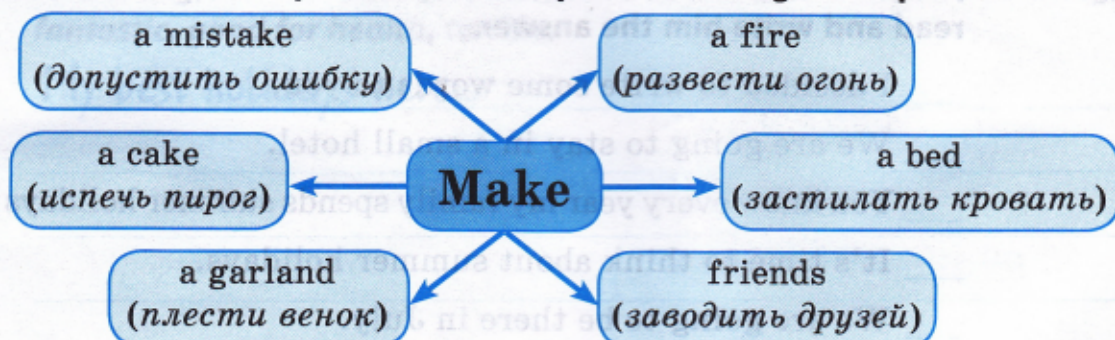
- ___ I decided to write some words to you.
- ___ We are going to stay in a small hotel.
- ___ You know every year my family spends summer holidays abroad.
- ___ It's time to think about summer holidays.
- ___ We are going to be there in July.
- ___ This summer we are going to fly to Greece for two weeks.
- ___ It's very hot in Greece in July.
- ___ Next year we were going to Italy.
- ___ We are going to go swimming and windsurfing.
- ___ What are you going to do?

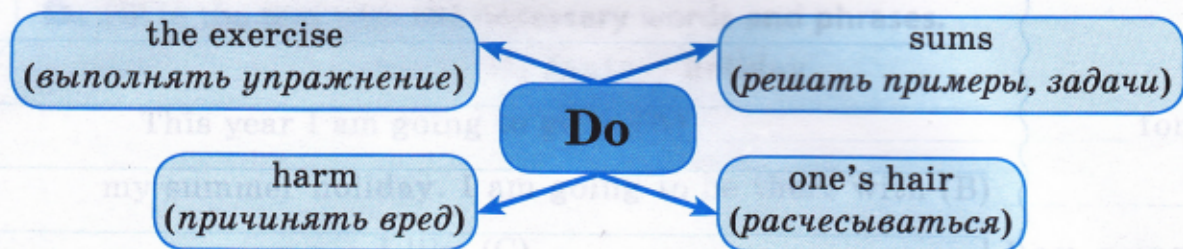
1 Hello, Ted!

Handwriting practice area with ten horizontal lines inside a decorative wavy border.



8. There are many phrases with the words *make* and *do*. Make up sentences on the topic "Leisure and pastime" using these phrases.







9. Complete the sentences with the necessary facts.

I think at home I can relax.

I think _____ I can learn foreign languages.

I think _____ I can sunbathe.

I think _____ I can learn new things.

I think _____ I can visit my friends and relatives.

I think _____ I can listen to classical music.

I think _____ I can see exotic animals.



10. Imagine that you dream to travel to places given below. Explain why.

Now I dream to travel to the neighboring town because _____

Now I dream to travel to an exotic island because _____

Now I dream to travel to a small village because _____

Now I dream to travel to the European country because _____



11. Look at the picture and tell who and what is doing.



3

MY HOUSE IS MY CASTLE!



satisfied ['sætɪsaɪd] — довольный

dwelling ['dwelɪŋ] — жилище

even if — даже если

mansion ['mænfən] — особняк

block of flats — многоквартирный дом

caravan ['kærəvæn] — дом-фургон, передвижной дом на колесах

houseboat — плавучий дом

lighthouse ['laɪthaus] — маяк

windmill ['wɪnd,mɪl] — мельница

hut — хижина

tent — палатка

at all — все равно

fence [fens] — забор

cottage ['kɒtɪdʒ] — коттедж

outskirts ['aʊtskɜ:ts] — окраина

flight [flaɪt] **of stairs** — лестничный марш

utility [ju:'tɪlɪti] **room** — подсобное помещение



Do you like the place you live in? Sometimes it is difficult to find the person who is satisfied with his or her dwelling. They always want to have a larger and newer one even if they live in the palace or in the mansion. Some people live in the caravan, houseboat, lighthouse, windmill, hut or tent, and they are satisfied at all. They are happy, because they are together.

My family lives in the block of flats. Unfortunately there is no lift, so we and our neighbors have to climb five flights of stairs to reach our flats. But we have a balcony with a wonderful view of the park opposite the flats.

But I have a sweet dream to live in an own house with a good fence, a beautiful garden and many flowerbeds near it. I like to go to my relatives. They live in a cottage in the outskirts of our town. They have a living room, two bedrooms, a spare room, a study, a bathroom, a kitchen, a dining room, a hall, and an utility room.



1. Match the pictures of the dwellings with their names.



windmill



hut

lighthouse



mansion



palace

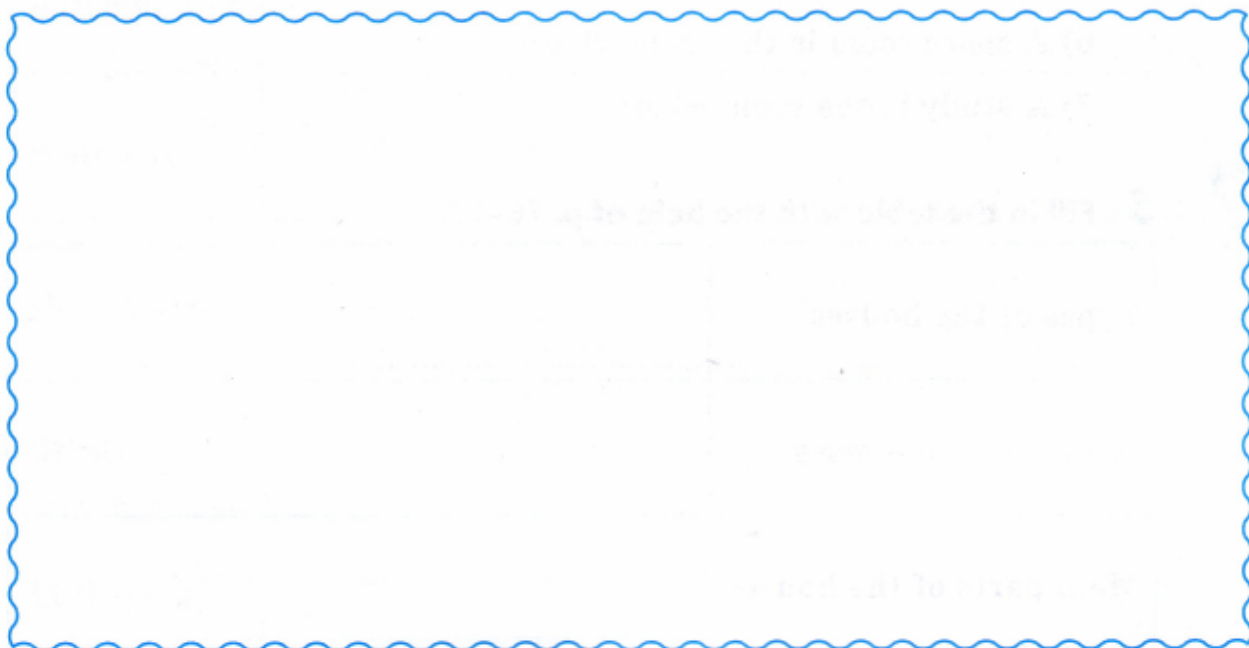


block of flats

tent



2. Draw the house and the main parts of it. Use the following words, read them and translate: roof, wall, door, doorbell, door handle, steps, window, garden, flowerbed, fence, gates.





3. Read and match the names of the rooms with their descriptions.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Living room • | • a room with a desk where you work |
| Study • | • a room usually next to the kitchen, where you have washing machine |
| Utility room • | • a room you don't use every day, often is a room that guests use |
| Spare room • | • a room where you sit, relax, talk and watch TV |



4. Complete the descriptions.

- The kitchen is the room where you eat.
- The bedroom is the room where _____.
- The bathroom is the room where _____.
- The living room is the room where _____.
- The dining-room is the room where _____.
- A spare room is the room where _____.
- A study is the room where _____.



5. Fill in the table with the help of p. 16-17.

Types of the houses	_____
Rooms in the houses	_____
Main parts of the houses	_____



- 6. Furnish (обставь мебелью) the house. Choose four objects from the following list of words for each of these different rooms in the house. Remember, each object can only be in one room.**

bed toilet machine sofa dining table
 bath knives and forks frying pan washing
 wardrobe pillows towels stove computer
 cushions bookcase desk toothpaste
 table lamp television plates fridge
 table-cloth armchair dressing table

Living room	
Kitchen	
Bedroom	
Dining-room	
Study	
Bathroom	



- 7. Complete the sentences with the pieces of furniture and the following prepositions: *behind, between, in, under, next to, above, on, in the middle of*.**

- 1) My book is _____.
- 2) My father's watch is _____.
- 3) Our television is _____.
- 4) Our dining table is _____.
- 5) The fireplace is _____.
- 6) The lamp is _____.
- 7) My favourite painting is _____.
- 8) My grandmother's vase is _____.
- 9) My father's computer is _____.



- 8. Think and write.**

Three things in the living-room and kitchen you can turn on / of:

Three things in the kitchen you can wash:

Three things in the living room and kitchen you can sit on:

Two things you can use to boil water:



- 9. Complete these sentences with the correct adverb or preposition: *on, in, out, back*.**

- 1) I took the butter _____ of the fridge and put it _____ the table.
- 2) He put the plates _____ the cupboard.

- 3) I took the ham _____ the fridge, made a couple of sandwiches, and then I put the rest of the ham _____ in the fridge.
- 4) My mother cooks it _____ the oven.
- 5) I usually sit _____ the sofa and my younger sister sits _____ an armchair.



- 10.** Here are some pieces of furniture you can find in the living room and kitchen. The letters are jumbled. Write the words correctly.

inks — _____

gefrid — _____

faso — _____

armairch — _____

tainscur — _____

tleket — _____

enov — _____

pobcadru — _____

petcar — _____

pansauce — _____



- 11.** Write down what you like about your house / flat and what you don't like about it.

1) What I like about my house is that...

the rooms are very large.

2) What I don't like about my house is that...

the rooms are very small.



- 12.** Imagine that you can have only six of the following list. Circle and explain why.

desk dishwasher sofa cooker
dining table saucepans TV curtains
fridge
washing machine bed armchair kettle



- 13.** Here are some proverbs about home. Read them and write the Russian equivalents to them.

East or West — home is best.

There's no place like home.

Every bird likes its own nest.

He has no home whose home is everywhere.

It's good to be visiting, but it's better at home.



- 14.** Play a game "A snowball". Say the words on the topic "My House". Enumerate the words which characterize the pieces of furniture, household equipment. But you must repeat all the words mentioned before.

For example:

You: a kettle.

Your friend: a kettle, a desk.

You: a kettle, a desk, a sofa...



- 15.** Speak out about the house of your dream.

LET'S GO SHOPPING

4



clothes [kləʊðz] — одежда

department store [di'pɑ:tmənt'stɔ:] — универсам

boutique [bu'ti:k] — магазин одежды, бутик

market — рынок



People wear different clothes. Men usually wear suits, sweaters, shirts and trousers. Women wear dresses, blouses and skirts or trousers. Both men and women wear shoes and boots. When it is cold the people wear coats and hats. People can buy clothes in different places: in the department stores, boutiques, markets.



1. Answer the questions.

- 1) What do the men usually wear?
- 2) What do the women usually wear?
- 3) What do people wear when it is cold?
- 4) Where do people buy food and clothes?
- 5) Do you like to go shopping?



2. Match the words with the pictures.

boot



shirt



suit



trousers



skirt

blouse



coat



shoe



hat





3. Put the verbs into the Past Indefinite and write the sentence.

The men wear suits, shirts and trousers.

Winter is rainy.

She wears dresses.

People can buy clothes in the different places.



4. Fill in *a* or *the*.

- 1) Schoolboys wear shirts, jackets and ties with _____ colors of their schools.
- 2) In some schools _____ schoolgirls wear dresses and hats.
- 3) Last week my mother bought me _____ new blouse and _____ uniform for my elder brother.
- 4) When it is cold I prefer to wear _____ coat.



5. Write the questions to the sentences.

- 1) People in Britain wear different clothes.

Who _____ ?

- 2) When it is cold the people wear coats and hats.

What _____ ?

- 3) In autumn boys and girls wear raincoats and carry umbrellas.

When _____ ?

- 4) Men usually wear suits, sweaters and trousers.

Why _____ ?

- 5) People can buy clothes in different places.

Where _____ ?



6. Write a short story about your school uniform. Do it answering the questions.

- 1) What color is boys' / girls' uniform?
- 2) Do you like to wear uniform?



fitted ['fɪtɪd] — впопы

stationery department ['steɪʃnəri] — отдел канцтоваров

plasticine ['plæstɪsɪn] — пластилин



Once we decided to go shopping. My granny, my younger sister and me went to the department store to buy school uniform for me. First we went to the clothing department. We bought a jacket and trousers. Then granny remembered that I have no shoes and we went to the shoe department. There we bought boots for me and shoes for my younger sister. My boots fitted me well. Those shoes were of good quality.

After that we went into the shirt department. There we bought two T-shirts for me and a skirt for my sister Jane. The skirt was white. We also bought a tie and socks for me and tights for Jane.

When we were going home my sister asked grandmother to buy her ball-point pens and pencils and two erasers. We went to the stationery department. We also bought two boxes of felt-pens and a box of watercolor paints. Granny bought several paintbrushes, too. Mary needed plasticine and granny bought her boxes of it. We also bought exercise-books, rulers and a calculator for me.



7. Answer the questions.

- 1) Who went to the department store to buy school uniform?
- 2) Where did they go first?
- 3) What did they buy at the clothing department?
- 4) How many boxes of felt-pens did granny buy?



8. Complete the sentences with prepositions *into, to, in, of, for*.

- 1) _____ August Mrs. Brown and her grandchildren went _____ the department store.
- 2) _____ the shoe department they bought boots _____ Ted.
- 3) They asked another shoes _____ a bigger size.
- 4) After that they went _____ the shirt department.



9. Fill in the table with the Past Tense forms of the verbs.

like	go	ask	buy	fit	wear	remember
Liked						



10. Make the following sentences negative.

- 1) They bought trousers for Ted.

- 2) Jane's shoes fitted her well.

- 3) The blouse was expensive.

- 4) Jane wanted to have plasticine.

- 5) They bought two boxes of felt-pens and a box of watercolor paints.



bakery — булочная
dairy — молочный магазин
butcher's ['butʃəz] **shop** — мясной магазин
pick out — выбирать (из чего-нибудь)
beef — говядина
pork — свинина
mutton ['mʌtn] — телятина
ham — ветчина
counter — прилавок
purchase ['pɜ:tʃəs] — покупка
cashier [kæ'ʃiə(r)] — кассир
receive a bill — получать чек
grocer's shop — бакалейная лавка
cereals ['siəriəls] — крупы



My cousin Mary does shopping every day. She first goes to the bakery and buys bread and some buns. Then she goes to dairy and buys some cheese, milk and butter there.

Twice a week my cousin buys meat at the butcher's shop. She picks out the meat carefully — she never buys too fat meat. Usually she buys veal, but she buys beef, pork or mutton, too. For change, she sometimes buys chicken or duck. Before Christmas she always buys a big turkey.

But, if she needs ham or sausage, she goes to the big supermarket. At the counter she pays money for her purchases to the cashier and receives a bill.

In the street, where she lives, there are four shops. In the grocer's shop they sell canned food, tinned fruit and vegetables, tea, coffee, salt, sugar and cereals. Sometimes she buys cans of sardines or other canned fish. But, if she wants to buy fresh fish, she goes to the market.



11. Answer the questions.

- 1) Who does shopping every day?
- 2) Where does Mary buy cheese, milk and butter?
- 3) What does Mary buy at the butcher's?
- 4) Who usually goes to buy food in your family?
- 5) Do you help your mother to go shopping?
- 6) Where do you buy food?

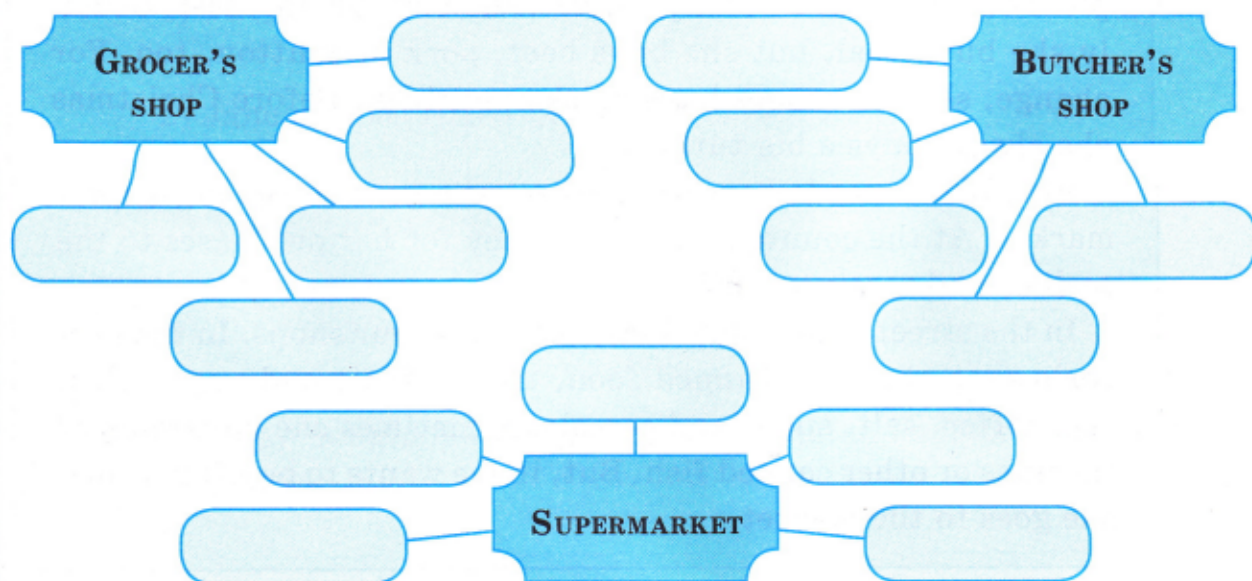


12. Choose the verb that best completes the sentences.

- 1) In the street, where Mary lives, there _____ four food shops.
a) is; b) are; c) was.
- 2) Sometimes she _____ cans of sardines or other canned fish.
a) buy; b) bought; c) buys.
- 3) She first _____ to the bakery and buys bread and some buns.
a) went; b) goes; c) go.
- 4) Mary _____ out the meat carefully.
a) pick; b) picks; c) picked.



13. Remember as many words on the topic "Shopping" as you can and fill them in the word net given below.



SUPER TRAVELING

5



abroad [ə'brɔ:d] — за рубежом
on foot — пешком
traveling along — путешествуя по
resort [rɪ'zɔ:t] — курорт



Each year more and more people travel round their own country and abroad; more and more of them visit such European countries as Britain, France, Spain, Italy, German and Ukraine. Today they can travel by various means of transport — by plane, by ship, by train, by car, by bicycle or even on foot.

The fastest way of traveling is by air. But many people prefer to travel by car or by water. In summer some people prefer to spend their holidays by taking a cruise around the Baltic or down the Mediterranean. Our family prefers to spend weekends and holidays traveling along the rivers. We have many good resorts in our region which are on the rivers.



1. Match the pictures with the kinds of transport.

bus



boat



bicycle



train



car



plane



2. Answer the questions. Write the answers.

1) What countries do people more and more visit?

2) What means of transport do you know?

3) Who prefers traveling by water?



3. Complete the sentences using the text.

Each year _____ and _____ people travel round their own country and abroad.

Today they _____ travel by various means of transport — by plane, by _____, by _____, by car or even by _____.

The _____ way of traveling is by air.

But many people _____ to travel by car or by water.

Our family prefers to spend weekends and holidays traveling along the rivers. We have many good _____ in our region which are on the rivers.



4. Make the adjectives from the given names of the countries.

Britain — British

France — _____

Spain — _____

Italy — _____

German — _____

Ukraine — _____



5. Make the sentences negative.

1) Many people visit European countries.

2) We can travel by plane, by ship, by train or by car.

3) The fastest way of traveling is by air.



6. Solve the crossword. Find 6 kinds of transport in the table.

P	G	K	B	I	C	Y	C	L	E
L	B	J	O	E	Z	Q	J	F	D
A	F	H	A	Q	X	W	H	S	G
N	W	G	T	W	C	E	S	A	J
E	H	F	A	E	V	R	T	Z	O
T	T	D	S	R	B	T	E	X	L
G	E	U	D	U	T	R	A	I	N
B	W	J	F	Y	N	Y	M	C	K
O	H	U	G	I	M	U	E	V	J
A	C	A	R	O	J	I	R	B	M



miss the train — опоздать на поезд

coach [kəʊtʃ] — карета

fare [fɛə] — оплата

inn — гостиница

robber ['rɒbə] — грабитель

jewels ['dʒu:əlz] — драгоценности



My sister Jane likes to travel by train. She is young but the best place for her is a railway station — a place where trains stop. There she can see many people.

All the passengers must have railway tickets. They wait for the train. The passengers must come before the train starts. If they do not come in time, they can miss the train.

When the time comes for the train to start, all the passengers must take their seats.

There are many kinds of trains. Passenger trains carry people, goods trains carry goods, and mail trains carry passengers and mail.

My father told me about the traveling in England before railways. The first railway in England appeared in 1825. People traveled by coach and it took a long time. A coach could not take many people, and the fares were high, because the coach owners had to pay money for the use of the horses that were at the inns all along the road. The roads at that time were full of robbers who took money and jewels from the travelers. They stopped coaches and cried: "Your money or your life!" and the passengers had to give them all they had.

Nowadays, the first thing a foreigner notices about British railways is the platforms. They are higher than in most parts of the world. The platform is on a level with the floor of the carriages.



7. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form and fill in the prepositions.

My sister Jane _____ (to like) to travel _____ train.

She _____ (to be) young but the best place _____ her

_____ (to be) a railway station.

There she can _____ (to see) many people.

There _____ (to be) many kinds _____ trains.

The roads _____ that time _____ (to be) full _____

robbers who _____ (to take) money and jewels _____ the travelers.

They _____ (to stop) coaches.



8. Remember the names of the places to which you traveled by train and write them down.



9. Match the words from two columns to make the phrases.

travel	station
a railway	one's seats
wait	by
come	for
miss	in time
take	the train



I have never flied... — Я никогда не летал...

ticket agents — продавцы билетов

air controller — диспетчер

register [ˈredʒɪstə] — регистрировать

weigh in [weɪ] — взвешивать

luggage [ˈlʌɡɪdʒ] — багаж

runway — взлетная полоса

permission [pəˈmɪʃn] — разрешение

take off — взлетать, подниматься (в воздух)



My father says that the best and the fastest way to travel is to fly by plane. I like airports but I have never flied by plane.

An airport is a busy place. Many people work in the airport: pilots, stewardesses, porters, ticket agents, air controllers. Every day many people come here to fly to various places. People wait for their flight in the waiting room. The passengers register their tickets, weigh in and register their luggage. When they are on the board, the plane moves to the runway. The air controllers give their permission for flight and the plane takes off.



10. Answer the questions.

- 1) Have you ever travelled by plane?
- 2) With whom did you travel?
- 3) Do you like to fly?


11. Make the following sentences negative.

I like airports.

An airport is a busy place.

Every day many people come here to fly to various places.

People wait for their flight in the waiting room.


12. Write the following words in the plural form.

place — _____ agent — _____

passenger — _____ controller — _____

airline — _____ stewardess — _____


13. Complete the sentences with the words and phrases given below.

1) I like to travel _____.

a) alone; b) with friends; c) with parents.

2) Usually I travel _____.

a) for pleasure; b) to see the beauty of the world; c) from curiosity
(из любопытства).

3) When I travel I like to _____.

a) meet new people; b) make new friends; c) go sightseeing.

4) Traveling is _____.

a) useful; b) good for health; c) exciting.



encyclopedia [in,saɪklə'pi:diə] — энциклопедия
the Earth [z:θ] — Земля
the Sun [sʌn] — Солнце
rise [raɪz] — восходить, вставать (о солнце)
set [set] — заходить, садиться (о солнце)
move around [raʊnd] — крутиться, вращаться
the Moon [mu:n] — Луна
reflect — отражать
Venus ['vi:nəs] — Венера
Mars ['mɑ:z] — Марс
Jupiter ['dʒu:pɪtə] — Юпитер
Saturn ['sætən] — Сатурн
Uranus ['juərənəs] — Уран
Neptune ['neptju:n] — Нептун
Mercury ['mɜ:kjʊrɪ] — Меркурий
Pluto ['plu:tɒ] — Плутон
the Great Bear — Большая Медведица
the Little Bear — Малая Медведица
the Polar ['pɒlə] **Star** — Полярная звезда
Sirius ['sɪriəs] — Сириус



Ted: I have recently read the encyclopedia about Space. The Earth is in Space; it moves around the Sun. The Sun is a star. It is a great ball of hot gases. The temperature of the Sun is about 6.000 degrees Centigrade. At such high temperature all the materials are gas. The sunlight reaches the Earth in 8 minutes 19 seconds. Every day the Sun rises in the east and sets in the west. In Space there are many stars. They are far from our planet.

Tom: I know. Our planet moves around the Sun in twelve months. The Sun sends its light to our planet. Day changes to

night and night changes to day. In Space there are many stars. They are far from our planet. We can see stars only at night when the sky is dark. I have recently heard over the radio about the Moon. It moves around the Earth. Do you know how long does it take the Moon to move around the Earth?

Ted: The Moon moves around the Earth in twenty-eight days. The distance between the Moon and the Earth is 400 000 km. The Moon is dark, but it reflects the sunlight and shines brightly at night. We can see mountains and plains on it. But there is no air or water on the Moon.

Tom: There are eight other planets which move around the Sun. Do you know their names?

Ted: Their names are Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Mercury and Pluto. Mercury is the smallest planet and Jupiter is the biggest one.

Tom: There are millions of stars in the sky. Some groups of stars have their own names. One group of the stars has the name of the Great Bear. We can see the Great Bear in the North. Near it there is the Little Bear. In this group there is a very bright star — the Polar Star. The brightest star in the sky is Sirius.



1. Answer the questions.

- 1) How is our planet called?
- 2) Where is the Earth situated?
- 3) What is the Sun?
- 4) What does the Sun send to our planet?
- 5) What is the temperature of the Sun?
- 6) How long does it take our planet to move around the Sun?
- 7) What is the Moon like?
- 8) How many planets move around the Sun?
- 9) Has the Moon its own light or does it reflect the Sun light?
- 10) Are there any people or trees on the Moon?
- 11) What is the smallest planet? What is the biggest one?
- 12) Can we see stars in the daytime?



- 2. Complete the sentences with the correct words: *space, the east, a planet, the temperature*.**

- 1) People live on _____.
- 2) In _____ there are many stars.
- 3) Every day the Sun rises in _____.
- 4) _____ of the Sun is about 6.000 degrees Centigrade.



- 3. Ask as many questions as you can to the following sentence.**
Our planet moves around the Sun in twelve months.



- 4. Write "Yes, it is" or "No, it isn't".**

- 1) There is one million of stars in the sky. _____
- 2) We can see the Great Bear in the South. _____
- 3) The brightest star in the sky is Sirius. _____
- 4) The Moon moves around the Earth in twenty days. _____



- 5. Choose the correct verb.**

- 1) The Moon (reflected, reflects) _____ the sunlight.
- 2) There (is, are, was, were) _____ so many planets which move around the Sun.
- 3) One group of the stars (has, have, had) _____ the name the Great Bear.
- 4) The brightest star in the sky (are, is, was, were) _____ Sirius.



6. Make the sentences negative.

1) We can see only one side of the Moon.

2) There is air and water on the Moon.

3) In the daytime the stars appear in the sky.

4) The Earth moves around the Sun.



ocean [ˈoʊʃn] — океан

lake [leɪk] — озеро

pond [pɒnd] — пруд

salty [ˈsɒltɪ] — соленый

fresh [freʃ] — пресный, свежий

spring [sprɪŋ] — родниковый; родник

still — смирно

stream — ручей

evaporate [ɪˈvæpəreɪt] — испаряться



Do you know how much water is on our planet? There is a lot of water. The water is in the seas and in the oceans, in the rivers, in the lakes, in the ponds. The water in the sea and in the oceans is salty, but in the river and in the ponds the water is fresh. A river is made of spring water. The water in the lakes and in the river is running; the water in the pools and in the ponds stands still. Water falls down from the clouds when it rains. Then the water makes springs.

The streams grow larger and larger and make rivers. And the rivers flow into the sea.

Then from seas and oceans, from lakes and rivers the sun evaporates water into the air. This water forms clouds which we can see in the sky. And then it rains or it snows.

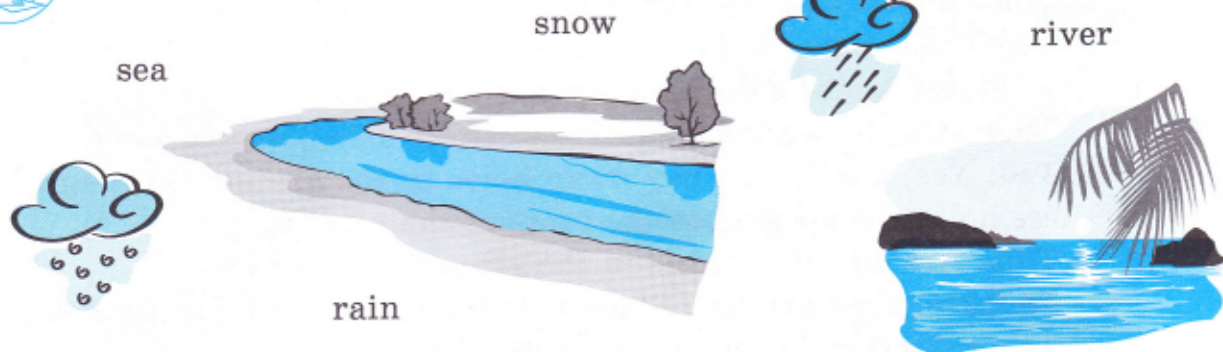


7. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is the water like in the rivers and lakes?
- 2) What is the water like in the seas or oceans?
- 3) What is the river made of?
- 4) How does the water come into air?



8. Label the pictures.



plain [pleɪn] — равнина
mountain ['maʊntɪn] — гора
rock [rɒk] — горная порода
mineral ['mɪnərəl] — минерал
coal ['kəʊl] — уголь
oil [ɔɪl] — нефть
iron ['aɪən] — железо
gold [ɡəʊld] — золото
soil [sɔɪl] — грунт
clay [kleɪ] — глина
sand [sænd] — песок





Tom: What does the dry land of our planet consist of?

Ted: It consists of plains and mountains.

Tom: And what are the mountains made of?

Ted: The mountains are made of rocks and stones.

Tom: What is there in the mountains and under the ground?

Ted: In the mountains and under the ground there are many minerals and metals — coal, salt, chalk, gas, oil, iron, gold and others.

Tom: What does the ground consist of?

Ted: It consists of soil, clay and sand.

Tom: And what is sand?

Ted: The sand consists of small pieces of rock.

Tom: Do the animals live under the ground?

Ted: Yes, some of the animals live under the ground. In the ground and in the soil there are many worms.

Tom: Are the worms useful?

Ted: Yes, they are. They make holes in the ground. Through these holes the air gets to the roots of the plants.

Tom: Are all the animals in the ground useful?

Ted: No, they are not. Some animals and insects dig tunnels in the ground and destroy the roots of the plants.



9. Answer the questions.

- 1) What does the dry land of our planet consist of?
- 2) What minerals and ores do you know?
- 3) What is chalk like?



10. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple.

- 1) The ground (consists) _____ of soil, clay and sand.
- 2) The plants (grow) _____ on the ground.
- 3) There (are) _____ many different kinds of rock.
- 4) One of the rocks (is) _____ granite.



tundra [ˈtʌndrə] — тундра
equator [ɪˈkweɪtə] — экватор
the Arctic [ˈɑːktɪk] — Арктика
melt — таять, плавиться
moss [mɒs] — мох
oak [ˈoʊk] — дуб
birch [ˈbɜːtʃ] — береза
maple [ˈmeɪpl] — клен
fir [fɜː] — ель
pine [ˈpaɪn] — сосна
steppe [step] — степь
grassland [ˈɡrɑːslænd] — луг, пастбище
Asia [ˈeɪʃə] — Азия
prairie [ˈpreəri] — прерия
Africa [ˈæfrɪkə] — Африка
savannah [səˈvænə] — саванна
meadow [ˈmedəʊ] — луг
dandelion [ˈdændɪlaɪən] — одуванчик
camomile [ˈkæməmaɪl] — ромашка
jungle [ˈdʒʌŋɡl] — джунгли
bamboo [ˌbæmˈbuː] — бамбук



Ted: Tom, do you know in what places on our planet do the plants grow?

Tom: The plants grow from the tundra in the north to the tropical forests at the equator.

Ted: What is the climate like in the Arctic?

Tom: In the Arctic the climate is very cold. Snow never melts there in summer.

Ted: Where does the tundra lie?

Tom: The tundra lies to the south of the Arctic. Grass and moss grow there.

Ted: What is moss?

Tom: Moss is a green plant. It grows close to the ground and it is soft.

Ted: What is the summer like in the tundra?

Tom: In the tundra the summer is very short. But in spring snow and ice melt and many kinds of berries grow there in summer.

Ted: And what lies to the south of the tundra?

Tom: Forests do. In the forest grow such trees as oak, birch, maple, fir, pine and others.

Ted: Do the trees lose their leaves in winter?

Tom: Yes, most of the trees lose their leaves in winter. But the pine-tree is green all the year round.

Ted: And what is steppe?

Tom: Steppe is flat grassland which lies to the south of the forests in Europe and in Asia. In America the steppe is called prairie, in Africa it is called savannah. In the steppe there is a lot of grass.

Ted: What is a meadow?

Tom: The meadow is a place near a river. In the meadow there are a lot of wild flowers: dandelions, camomiles and others. Some of the meadow plants are medical.

Ted: And what is a desert?

Tom: The desert is a dry land. In some deserts there are sand dunes.

Ted: And what is a jungle?

Tom: The jungle is a hot and wet forest. In the jungle the trees grow tall to reach the sun light such as bamboo and banana-trees.



11. Answer the questions.

- 1) Where do forests lie?
- 2) What trees grow in the forests?
- 3) What is steppe?
- 4) What living conditions do plants need?



- 12.** Write out the words from the dialogue which belong to the flora and make up one sentence with each of them.



- 13.** Complete the questions.

- 1) In the Arctic the climate is very cold, isn't it ?
2) In the tundra summer is very short, _____ ?
3) Forests lie to the south of the tundra, _____ ?
4) A tree has roots, trunk and branches, _____ ?



- 14.** Write questions to the following answers.

- 1) _____
Moss is a green plant.
2) _____
Most of the trees lose their leaves in winter.
3) _____
The meadow is a place near a river.
4) _____
The desert is a dry land.
5) _____
In some deserts there are sand dunes.

7 FUNNY TEXTS FOR READING

THE THIRSTY TOURIST



A tourist was traveling alone in the desert. After two weeks his car stopped working. He got out and started walking. He was lost and he had no water. It was very hot and he became very thirsty. After five hours he saw a small tent in front of him. There was a woman in the tent. The tourist said to the woman, "Water. Please, sell me some water." "I'm sorry. I haven't any water. I'm taking ties to the market to sell," the woman replied.

The tourist walked on. He became thirstier. Two kilometers later he came to another small tent. There was an old man in the tent. "Water. Please, sell me some water." "I'm sorry. I haven't any water. I am taking ties to the market to sell," the man replied.

The tourist put his money back into his pocket and walked on. He was very, very thirsty and also very tired. One kilometer later he arrived at a third tent. There was a man with a beard in the tent. The man said, "Do you want to buy a tie? I have many beautiful ties". "No. No. No," shouted the tourist. "I need water. Please, sell me water." "I'm sorry. I only have ties," said the old bearded man.

The tourist fell to the ground and started to crawl. An hour later he saw a large hotel. It was an expensive-looking hotel. The tourist crawled to the door and took out all his money. He said to the doorman, "Water! I will pay \$100 for a glass of water."

The doorman looked at the dirty tourist and said, ".....".



1. Read the text and think of the ending of the story. It must be humorous. Read the author's ending.

(I am sorry. You can't come into the hotel if you are not wearing a tie.)



2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Where was the tourist traveling?
- 2) What happened to his car?
- 3) Who did the tourist see in his way?
- 4) Why did each person the tourist see in his way propose him to buy the tie?



3. Put the verbs in brackets in the right tense form.

A tourist _____ (travel) alone in the desert.

He _____ (get) out and _____ (start) walking.

There _____ (is) a woman in the tent.

One kilometer later he _____ (arrive) at a third tent.

The tourist _____ (fall) to the ground and _____ (start) to crawl.

The tourist _____ (crawl) to the door and _____ (take) out all his money.



4. Write out the adjectives from the text and supply their degrees of comparison.

hot — hotter — the hottest

THE DUST



eccentric [ɪk'sentɹɪk] — эксцентричный, причудливый

ignore [ɪg'nɔ:] — игнорировать

sprinkle [sprɪŋkl] — рассыпать, разбрызгивать

keep scattering ['skætərɪŋ] — продолжать разбрасывать,
рассыпать

keep away — оберегать, держать подальше (*что-нибудь от чего-нибудь*)

astonished [ə'stɒnɪʃd] — удивленный



Mr. White was sitting in a train which was traveling from Glasgow to London. The train was quite empty and quiet so Mr. White was finding the journey enjoyable and relaxing.

At Birmingham, a man with a long beard got into the train. He looked a little eccentric. He had pink trousers, a yellow shirt with a green tie, silver hat, orange socks and bright red shoes.

After a few minutes the man opened a small brown bag and took out some fine white powder. It looked like chalk dust. He started doing this for about five minutes. Then he smiled to himself and sat down. Mr. White ignored him and kept on reading his newspaper.

However, twenty minutes later the man took out his bag again and sprinkled the white powder around the carriage. Mr. White continued to ignore the man. However, the man kept scattering his powder around the carriage every twenty minutes and this began to irritate Mr. White. After two hours Mr. White asked angrily, "Excuse me, but what are you doing?"

The man stopped throwing the white powder and said, "Look in my bag, sir. This powder is not an ordinary powder. This is ANTI-TIGER DUST. It's very special, very rare and very expensive."

In an irritated voice Mr. White shouted, "But why are you throwing it around the railway carriage?" "Ah," said the man.

“By sprinkling it around the carriage I am keeping all the tigers away.” Mr. White was astonished. How could anybody be so stupid, he thought to himself. He protested to the man, “But there are no tigers around here!”

The man smiled and said, “.....”.



1. Read the text and think of the ending of the story. It must be humorous. Read the author's ending.

(That shows how good my dust is.)



2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Where did Mr. White travel to?
- 2) What kind of transport did Mr. White travel by?
- 3) Was Mr. White pleased with his journey?
- 4) What made the passenger eccentric?
- 5) What did the passenger start to do?
- 6) How did the passenger explain his behavior?



3. Fill in the missing words and phrases.

Mr. White was sitting on a _____ which was traveling from _____ to _____.

Mr. White was finding the journey _____ and _____.

At Birmingham, a man with a _____ got onto the train.

He had _____ trousers, a _____ shirt with a _____ tie, _____ hat, _____ socks and _____ shoes.

The man kept scattering his _____ around the carriage every twenty minutes and this began to _____ Mr. White.

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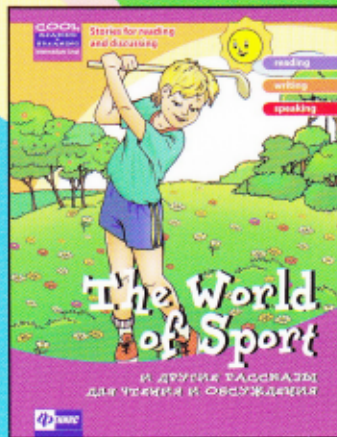
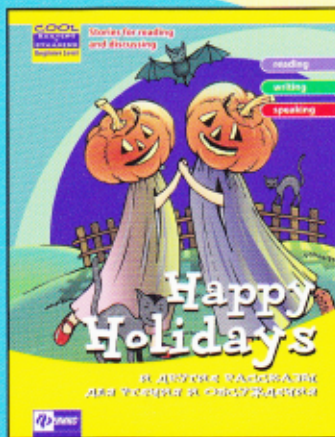
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Новые книги серии «Cool Reading» представляют собой обучающие пособия, составленные с учетом учебных планов. Представленный материал подобран в соответствии с действующей программой по иностранному языку для общеобразовательной школы.

Серия «Cool Reading» состоит из четырех книг разных уровней сложности. Каждая книга содержит разнообразные тексты для чтения, что позволяет охватить необходимый лексико-грамматический минимум. Предлагаемые после каждого текста письменные упражнения, устные задания и ролевые ситуации помогут учащимся запоминать новую лексику легко, быстро и с большим интересом.

Тематически тексты охватывают все аспекты жизни современного ребенка, что дает возможность изучать английский язык, обогащая одновременно мировоззрение.